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PART VI
S O C I A L

SECTION 1 PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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VITAL STATISTICS

1. The Statistical Section, under the Bureau of Preventive Medicine, Department of Public Health and Welfare, during November was in the process of formulating and putting into operation broad plans for the collection of statistics on birth, death, marriage, divorce and morbidity. The statistics are divided into two groups: (a) morbidity, and (b) birth, death, marriage and divorce, according to the method of collection. Morbidity statistics will be collected from doctors and hospitals. The remaining statistics will be collected by gun (county) and myun (township) officials of Public Health and Welfare.

2. A plan for collecting morbidity statistics, to go into effect around 1 January 1948, was formulated by the Statistical Section of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The plan will be effected by statisticians of the Section working in cooperation with physicians and 20 leading hospitals in South Korea.

3. The primary task in placing the Statistical Section in efficient operation is the training of officials at provincial, gun and myun levels in the process of collection of statistics. At present the officials, under the provincial welfare departments, know very little about this collection. The goal of the Statistical Section is to have in each of the 1,470 myuns in South Korea at least one person thoroughly trained in the collection of statistics. In connection with this, the Statistical Section has organized a class in primary statistics to commence on 1 December 1947. This class will last approximately three months.

4. Statistics on marriage and divorce in South Korea covering the period from April through December 1946 have been compiled by the Statistics Section. These statistics showed a total of 16,854 marriages and 1,280 divorces during this period.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

5. During November, one more death from cholera in Hyopchon Gun, Kyongsang-namdo, was reported during the week ending 18 November. This brings the total number of deaths from cholera in 1947 to 10. Further investigation showed no further active carriers in the area, and the quarantine was lifted at the end of November. Cholla-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo were the only provinces with any cholera incidences during 1947. There were a total of 14 cases and 10 deaths with 13 asymptomatic carriers found in the outbreak.

6. The communicable disease reports for October and November have been tabulated (table 1). There was a definite drop in communicable disease incidences in November as compared with October and September.

Table 1. Monthly Communicable Disease Report, South Korea
September - November 1947

<u>Disease</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Encephalitis	11	6	0
Plague	0	0	0
Relapsing fever	11	10	1
Cholera	3	11	11 <u>b/</u>
Epidemic meningitis	8	8	2
Malaria	1,455	2,066 <u>a/</u>	24
Diphtheria	47	87	69
Smallpox	3	4	3
Typhus	39	11	12
Typhoid	214	149	66
Paratyphoid	0	0	0
Bacillary dysentery	70	46	16

a/ Partially occurring at the end of September, but not officially reported until the first week in October.

b/ Not new cases.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

7. Plans for smallpox and typhus prevention in South Korea, consisting of vaccinations and immunizations, have been formulated and begun. All children under 15 years of age will be vaccinated as a routine matter, with special attention being given to children who have not, as yet, been vaccinated. The stand-by teams formed earlier in the year to combat a possible cholera epidemic will be sent to the provinces in case an epidemic of typhus or smallpox occurs.

8. As part of the school hygiene program which is being carried out by the Bureau of Preventive Medicine, equipment for a dispensary has been delivered to Seoul Middle School. Equipment will be issued to other schools in the near future. Examination of all school children is part of this program.

9. A survey on rat control work showed that 56,894 rats were killed during Rat Control Week in Cheju-do. (See October SUMMATION.) Poison baits were laid in 49,656 houses.

10. During the first week of November, a program of plague control was established. This program was divided into two general categories: control measures in the event of an outbreak of plague, and a general program of education in disease prevention among the people. The first part consists of:

(a) The formation of plague-investigation stations.

(b) Port Quarantine, to be handled by the Port Quarantine Stations.

(c) An extensive rat-control program. From 8 to 21 December a national Rat Control Week will be held in South Korea in conjunction with this.

(d) Retraining and re-education of technicians and public health officers. This includes discussion meetings of province and section health officers.

(e) Collection of information on disease incidences from foreign nations and from South-Korea, and dispersion of this information to the provinces.

The second part of the program consists of education of the people by means of posters, pamphlets and radio. Each bureau of Public Health and Welfare will work out its own details, with coordination of the work to be done by the Bureau of Preventive Medicine.

MEDICAL SERVICES

11. During November, 5 X-ray machines from the United States were received and distributed. The Dispensary for Korean employees of USAMGIK located in the Capitol Building in Seoul received one; the other four went to the Yong Dong Salvation Army Hospital in Chungchong-pukto, St. Mary's Hospital in Seoul, the Seoul Sanitarium, and the Hospital at Chong Ju in Chungchong-pukto. Forty-one high power microscopes were allocated to medical schools, health centers and provincial hospitals. Two of the microscopes were allocated to the Inchon Quarantine Station and the Kunsan Quarantine Station. These two stations, together with those at Mokpo and Pusan, quarantine and inspect each ship entering Korean ports. Allocation of these microscopes is an important step toward acquiring necessary equipment. This equipment, together with a trained staff, is vital

to these Port Quarantine Stations to prevent contagious diseases entering Korea. It is believed that the 1946 cholera epidemic began when cholera was introduced by refugees entering Pusan on a repatriation ship.

12. There are at present six leper clinics operating in South Korea, two in Seoul, two in Kyongsang-namdo and two in Cholla-namdo. These clinics are in small villages being constructed for lepers until there is room for them in the leprosaria. The clinics are operated by quiescent leprosy cases trained for the work. Treatment consists of inoculations of chollamoogra oil and promin, and doses of diason taken by mouth.

13. Five hundred students, 200 in the pre-medical school, are enrolled at the Women's Medical College in Seoul. There are 36 full time teachers and about 20 lecturers from Seoul National University. A survey showed the College is unheated and the hospital connected with the College has very little heat.

NURSING AFFAIRS

14. A four-day course conducted by the Bureau of Nursing Affairs in Seoul during the first week in November was attended by 62 Korean public health nurses. The courses included lectures by Korean doctors on the value of school nursing, first aid, pediatric nursing, and the need for sanitation. Films on sanitation were shown by the Bureau of Sanitation. The course also included a trip to the American Dependent School in Seoul, where the nurses observed the sanitary conditions of dispensary, cafeteria, and grounds.

15. Brigadier General C. G. Helmick, Deputy Military Governor, was guest speaker at the graduation exercises, on 4 November, of the second training course for teachers and chief nurses. Twenty graduate nurses received diplomas at the exercises.

16. At the end of November, the Bureau of Nursing Affairs reported that 1,214 midwives and 1,261 nurses were registered in South Korea.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

17. The Dental College of Seoul National University has been transferred to the Department of Education for future guidance. Due to lack of personnel, the American Advisory section to the Bureau of Dental Affairs, Department of Public Health and Welfare, has been discontinued.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

18. The construction of an animal hospital consisting of one large-animal and one small-animal ward, in connection with the College of Veterinary Medicine of Seoul National University, was begun in

November. By the end of the month, concrete floors were finished and outside walls were being erected in the large-animal ward. When finished, this ward will provide complete hospitalization facilities for 10 large animals (horses, cattle and sheep). The hospital is designed to be one of the best in the Far East and will provide clinical training for juniors and seniors in the College of Veterinary Medicine as well as professional veterinary treatment for large animals in the Seoul area.

19. Control measures, consisting of quarantine and the use of serum and vaccine, were instituted in Kyongsang-pukto after 8 deaths of cattle from anthrax were reported from that province during the week of 15-22 November. No new cases were subsequently reported.

20. The Kitasato Veterinary Research Institute building, in Taegu, Kyongsang-pukto, where the animal treatment center for Taegu was located, was taken over by the Kyongsang-pukto provincial police for use as a police school. The police had, at the end of November, not yet found the promised substitute building for the center, and as a result, the Provincial Veterinary Section at Taegu reports that animal treatment in that city has been practically discontinued.

21. Fifty-eight horses consigned to the National Police arrived at Pusan from Japan on 21 November. The animals were placed, upon arrival, in the National Veterinary Quarantine Station at Pusan for a 14-day quarantine period.

LABORATORIES

22. A survey of seven provincial laboratories and two clinical provincial hospital laboratories was conducted during the latter half of November by the Bureau of Laboratories. The purpose of the survey was to discover what equipment and supplies were needed in order to bring the laboratories up to a working standard. Only two of the approximately 30 provincial hospitals contain laboratories, and these are almost totally lacking in necessary personnel and equipment. This lack applies also to the seven provincial laboratories. The Bureau of Laboratories is attempting to develop in each province of South Korea several well-equipped laboratories. Subsequent requests for equipment and supplies from the Bureau of Laboratories will be based on the results of the survey and the goal of completely equipped laboratories for each province.

23. In November, the Vaccine Laboratory in Seoul began studying production methods for the manufacture of plague vaccine. One case of plague has been reported in North Korea near the Manchurian border. The preparation of the vaccine is a necessary precaution in case of the spread of plague to South Korea.

24. Reports on status of biologicals for November have been tabulated (tables 2-5). These biologicals are produced by the Bureau of Laboratories according to schedules set up by the Bureaus of Preventive Medicine and Veterinary Affairs.

Table 2. Status of Biologicals (Korean)
National Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases
25 October - 21 November 1947

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Typhoid vaccine	cc	518,000	20,020	880,580
Smallpox vaccine	dose	1,116,000	682,400	448,000
Typhus vaccine	cc	0	15,000	55,720
Cholera vaccine	cc	1,449,000 ^{a/}	129,850	1,794,800
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	0	0	0
Rabies vaccine (human)	treatment	130	113	20
Rabies vaccine (canine)	cc	13,300	10,150	7,350
Pertussis vaccine	cc	187,250	16,950	190,280
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc	5,040	3,650	2,120
Tetanus antiserum	cc	0	1,440	160
Typhoid Diagn. antigen	cc	0	0	0 ^{b/}
Paratyphoid A Diagn. antigen	cc	0	0	0 ^{b/}
Paratyphoid B Diagn. antigen	cc	0	0	0 ^{b/}
Tuberculin Diagn. antigen	cc	1,500 ^{c/}	2,000 ^{c/}	150
Typhus Diagn. antigen	cc	0	0	0 ^{b/}
Typhoid Diagn. antiserum	cc	0	4	76
Paratyphoid A Diagn. antiserum	cc	0	0	86
Paratyphoid B Diagn. antiserum	cc	0	0	86
Dysentery Diagn. antiserum				
Shiga	cc	0	4	22
Dysentery Diagn. antiserum				
Foreign	cc	0	4	22
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	0 ^{b/}

^{a/} Produced for shipment to Egypt; Egyptian Government subsequently notified South Korean Interim Government that vaccine shipment was not necessary.

^{b/} Previously reported balance destroyed -- outdated.

^{c/} Because of prevalence of tuberculosis in South Korea, tuberculin diagnostic antigen is constantly being produced and dispensed by the Bureau of Laboratories.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

25. Laboratory Training Courses in nutrition were held by the Bureau of Laboratories for field workers in the provinces during 5-12 November.

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

26. A total of 2,526 narcotic licenses were issued from August 1945 to 27 November by the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs (table 6).

Table 3. Status of Biologicals (American) a/
National Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases
25 October - 21 November 1947

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Typhus vaccine	cc	0	50,400	53,640
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	0	70	130
Tetanus antiserum	vial	0	63	3,249
Tetanus toxoid	cc	0	3,000	13,990
Plague vaccine	cc	0	0	4,540
Diphtheria antitoxin	vial	0	12	0

a/ Imported from the United States.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 4. Status of Biologicals
National Institute for Veterinary Research, Anyang, South Korea
25 October - 31 October 1947 a/

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Tuberculin (bovine)	cc	0	0	600
Blackleg vaccine	cc	20,000	50	43,500
Blackleg serum	cc	4,000	0	25,600
Anthrax vaccine	cc	0	0	64,840
Anthrax serum (horse)	cc	500	0	500
Anthrax serum (cattle)	cc	6,000	0	45,200
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	0	0	23,800
Pullorum antigen	cc	50	40,000	670
Rabies vaccine, canine	cc	0	100	500
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	500
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	0	92,827
Septicemia vaccine	cc	10,000	0	21,100
Infectious Pneumonia vaccine	cc	10,000	3,000	29,800
Hog paratyphoid vaccine	cc	15,000	25,000	15,000

a/ The reports of only one week are given due to the loss of remainder of the month's report in transit to Bureau of Laboratories, Seoul, from the provinces.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 5. Status of Biologicals
National Institute for Veterinary Research, Pusan, South Korea
20 October - 9 November 1947

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Tuberculin (bovine)	cc	0	80	120
Blackleg vaccine	cc	0	165,000	14,000
Blackleg serum	cc	0	16,000	27,200
Anthrax vaccine	cc	0	10,640	10,790
Anthrax serum (horse)	cc	0	22,800	20,200
Anthrax serum (cattle)	cc	0	15,500	4,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	13,000	64,700	0
Pullorum antigen	cc	0	200	4,700
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	15,600
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	0	9,500
Septicemia vaccine	cc	0	90,000	24,000
Infectious Pneumonia vaccine	cc	34,600	110,000	3,200
Mallein	cc	0	610	1,820
Malleus antigen	cc	0	400	26,500
Malleus emulsion	cc	0	0	8,800
Smallpox vaccine	dose	1,450,900	1,000,000	2,439,900 ^{a/}
Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	350	570
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	540	720
Contagious pneumonia of cattle antigen	cc	0	0	3,300
Mixed serum of III virus and swine influenza	cc	0	0	9,600

^{a/} For distribution to humans, supplementing vaccine produced by National Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 6. Narcotic Licenses Issued in South Korea
as of 27 November 1947

<u>Location</u>	<u>Mfg.</u>	<u>Repkg.</u>	<u>Wholesale</u>	<u>Pharmacist</u>	<u>Doctor</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul						
Kyonggi-do	4	1	10	53	656	724
Chungchong-pukto	0	0	4	13	350	367
Chungchong-namdo	0	0	1	0	117	118
Kyongsang-pukto	0	0	2	3	180	185
Kyongsang-namdo	0	0	2	10	282	294
Cholla-pukto	0	0	7	23	260	290
Cholla-namdo	0	0	4	10	183	197
Kangwon-do	0	0	2	6	210	218
Cheju-do	0	0	1	4	127	132
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	4	1	34	122	2,365	2,526

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

27. Weekly meetings of superintendents and assistant superintendents of welfare institutions in Seoul were held throughout November. These meetings consisted of demonstrations, discussions of theory, field trips and actual practice in the maintenance of welfare institutions. At these meetings the problems of the institution superintendents are discussed and efforts made to reach practical solutions. At the first weekly meeting in November, the Adviser to the Bureau of Welfare Institutions and Agencies of the Department of Public Health and Welfare spoke on "Welfare Institutions in America."

28. A broad survey of all welfare institutions in South Korea was made by the Bureau of Welfare Institutions during November. The survey included a study of the educational program within each institution, physical examinations, and tuberculin and Schick tests. The problem of over-crowding in children's institutions and lack of facilities for vagrant children remains critical. In December 1945 there were in South Korea 36 children's homes, caring for 1,900 children. At present, there are 84 such institutions, caring for 5,700 children. The Bureau of Welfare Institutions and Agencies is continuing its efforts to enlarge the present institutions and procure buildings for new institutions.

National Refugee Camp Winterization

29. Winterization plans for the refugee camps along the 38° parallel were close to completion by the end of November. There are nine refugee camps along the 38° parallel. Three of these, at Kaesong, Chunchon and Oijongbu, are large assembly camps, located near rail facilities. The remaining six, Chumunjin, Tangduchon, Tosong, Chungdan, Hyunjipo and Pochon, are smaller camps. The refugees arriving at these six go on to the large assembly camps, for transportation to the provinces. Those at Tangduchon and Pochon go to Oijongbu, and those at Tosong and Chungdan go to Kaesong. At Kaesong National Refugee Camp, 13 of the 17 winterized tents were completed, and 13 of the 16 planned for the Oijongbu National Refugee Camp were completed. Tents at the remaining seven camps were almost complete. These tents house from 30 to 50 people.

30. Three hundred wool blankets and 300 flannel sheets were sent to the Chunchon National Refugee Camp. Arrangements were made for construction of laundry trays and extension of water lines to the kitchen at the Kaesong National Refugee Camp. Grain rations at all the refugee camps were continued.

31. Plans have been completed by the Seoul chapter of the Red Cross to make clothing for distribution to the refugee camps, and the cutting and sewing of the material will begin early in December.

32. A plan for integration of welfare and medical services at the camps has been worked out by the Bureau of Preventive Medicine. This plan will place all medical services under the supervision of the Bureau of General Relief. The technical supervision of medical services will remain under the Bureau of Preventive Medicine.

Refugee Housing

33. The Department of Public Health and Welfare is in charge of the housing programs for refugees throughout South Korea. Provincial welfare housing officials and the Welfare Department of the City of Seoul are chiefly responsible for the construction program of low-cost houses for the refugees. The number of houses completed throughout South Korea since 1 September 1947 was 2,642 (See HOUSING).

WOMEN'S BUREAU

34. In November the Women's Center took over what was formerly called the Hokuksa Building, a former Buddhist shrine under the Japanese. The center will be used for women's activities, such as classes and clubs, social gatherings, conferences, public lectures, etc. Adjoining the center is a two-story building which has also been granted to the Women's division but at present they cannot get possession of it. When this building is free for their use, it will be used for small classes and clubs, as a housing place for provincial representatives when they come to Seoul on business and for meetings; and as a traveler's aid center.

35. On 15-17 November meetings on child training were held for mothers at the new Women's Center Building. These meetings were from one to three o'clock in the afternoon.

36. The first meeting of the sub-section heads of the Women's Bureau, held in Seoul on 13-14 November, was attended by the newly appointed members from each of the provinces of South Korea. The meeting was called in order to give to the members a general conception of Women's Bureau work. Methods of working with women's organizations and getting volunteer workers to cooperate were discussed, as well as ways of instructing housewives and mothers so that they can take an active part in the reconstruction of Korea. Moving pictures on New England and Washington, D.C. were shown, as well as a factual picture about Korean nurses, "White Angels," and a news reel. The members turned in field reports on a number of women's organizations in South Korea, and some statistics on pregnant women, in order to plan a better ground for the welfare of women in South Korea.